There is a very general reluctance to embark on crowded vessels for fear of this scourge breaking out at sea: hundreds in this vicinity have put up and are still erecting log cabins, (and many of them are of the most comfortable kind,) to Winter in; and they have very generally laid in provisions, which, on account of the continuance of pleasant weather, have remained at low rates.— The condition of the miners now, for all comforts compared with what it was a year since, is ing as well as gratifying; thin pork and slag acks constituted the main living of the diggers and vegetables at a dollar a point were only thought of as medicine to cure scurvy with; now the latter are abundant point the latter are abundant point at moderate rates; say acretail 25 cts. per pound, for potatoes and opins at 87 cts. and a dollar at moderate rates; say
for potatoes and options at 57 cts, and a dollar—
for potatoes and options at 57 cts, and a dollar—
We have the rest of dried fruit, (apples and
We have the cost of dried fruit, (apples and
peaches,) from Chili, as well as the whitest and
beat of surer, and the best of teas direct from
Cantop. We have an excellent article of dried
beat sweet and moist from Australia, plenty of
cincinnati pork, and fresh beef at 25 to 30 cents
the pound, when we want it bad enough to go
two miles straight up hill to market. Last but
not least, to say nothing of all kinds of sardines
and ready, cooked meats in boxes, we have the
sweetest butter to eat with our morning biscuits and ready cooked meats in boxes, we have the sweetest butter to eat with our morning biscuits. I bought a keg of the latter a few days since weighing 30 lbs. marked "From Henry Dean, 70 and 81 Faneuil Hall Market, Boston," which, on opening, I found equal to the best Orange County I ever spread on a hot roll at Windust's. It had retained its flavor complete, and is a credit to the world famous market whence it emanated. We

paid 90 cents a pound for it, keg and all.
You will receive further particulars by this
rail, is an official form, concerning the warlike
demonstrations of the Indians, and the action of demonstrations of the Indians, and the action of the State authorities toward meeting and over-coming them. They are now confined mostly to the region about the Macosma, and give the plain-est evidences that "a state of war actually exists," as Poins said of the Mexicans once, and of a general agreement among them to annoy and murder the whites wherever they find them un-prepared. They appeared 1,300 strong on one oc-rasion and gave battle to a small party of volun-teers on the scout. In the skirmish that ensued, Mai, McKenney, well known in the Mexican Mej. McKenner, well known in the Mexican war, the clerk of the Coart of Sessions at Calloma, outformerly a deputy sherilf, who was a volunteer, ceived an arrow near the heart, which caused death-in a few hours; others were killed, whose names are not given, and many Indians were abot. I hear the Governor has offered \$8 day for recruits to pracure scalps—good pay but d business. An Indian shot at a man not three pan business. An Indian shot at a man not three miles from here a few evenings since, and on the same evening a grizzly bear attacked and nearly cilled a man on the North Fork ridge: the back part of his head was torn open, and his breast and side badly bitten. The night this occurred I passed over the road—but 'twa'nt me. The Indians will be extensionally that he was the same of the sam passed over the road—but Iwa u mc. The In-lians will be exterminated, but the grizzlies wont; they are harder to fight, harder to kill and harder to find. You see we are in a dilemma, the Cholera is at the city, the Indians lighting and plundering is in the mountains, and the grizzlies are on the road. Our advices from Sacramento City to day road. Our advices from Sacramento City to day are that there is an apparent abatement in the number of cases of Cholera, but the city has been rery much thinned by desertion of the inhabitants since the Cholera appeared. These mountain regions are healthy; a few cases have appeared among persons direct from the city, but no fear exists that it will extend itself into these parts. The evening, Nov. 12, I have read The Tribune of Sept. 26, which has to day been brought up by express. The Tribune is the first paper sought for among the numerous sheets that find their way tere, and I venture to say there are more copies here, and I venture to say there are more copies of it sold among the miners than any other paper. So says the Agont here. I close to save the Express, and remain very

### HAVANA.

Passenger Regulations-Bibles Confiscated-Jenny Lind. From our own Correspondent

HAVANA, Tuesday, Dec. 17.

New regulations have been adopted in relation to all passengers on arrival here, which is the cause of some detention, but for the slight annoy ance there is a compensating advantage, relieving the stranger from all future discussion of his char-

acter and rights to be a temporary resident here, and from being held under constant surveilance of the police of the city or island.

All passports are examined at the office of the Government under the immediate charge of the Secretary of the Captain General of the Island, before any one is permitted to communicate with the shore meaning in the captain of the captain of the secretary of the captain General of the Island, before any one is permitted to communicate with the shore meaning in the captain of the c Government under the immediate charge of the Secretary of the Captain General of the Island, before any one is permitted to communicate with the shore, meanwhile the vessel and passengers remaining under the charge of a guard, the process consuming some two or three hours for each steamer, especially should it happen that other important duties are occupying the attention of the Captain General. When the passengers are few, the time is not important, but when hundreds make the count, it operates to embarrass the business of the vessel, in procuring coal, water and provisions. The three steamers came in near together to-day, the Ohioleading the way from New-York, about 12 o'clock, and the evening has found our streets filled in with those who love sight-seeing, music cigars and "Dalces," leaving California music cigars and "Dulces," leaving California dust, either with or without the eagle stamp, to the

dust, either with or without the eagle stamp, to the zune of some twenty thousand dollars.

A few days since a package of Bibles, brought here with the baggage of Rev. Mr. Parsons, and intended for use under the "Bethel Flag," among the American shipping in this harbor, was seized as contraband goods by the Custom-House officials, and they will probably be put to "the stake," as Mr. P. will decline paying duties and a fine for the permission proffered to permit him to return them to the United States. Mr. Parsons has intended no fraud upon the revenue or the religious prejudices of the people, but comes out here under the auspices of the "Scamen's Friend Society," in the cause of an enlightened benevolence, with the main implement of his profession in ya ety, in the cause of an enlightened benevolence, with the main implement of his profession in various languages, to meet the comprehension of his audience—believing the basis important to aid in the faithful performance of his obligations to those who are bamble employees, under the flag of the Union. He has, however, been forbid the distribution of Bibles in the English language, on board of American or other vessels in this harbor, and cautioned from high authority that the command must be respected. ust be respected

mand must be respected.

The Hibernia, Spanish steamer, arrived out from Cadiz on the 15th inst. having been 29 days at sea. Her engine was not in good working order, and received beside some damage in heavy weather which retarded her progress very mate-

rially.

Gen. Manzano, his staff and other officers, with

Gen. Manzano, instant and control some 225 recruits, were passengers.

Our city is becoming at all points a military eamp. The house for Miss Lind is rented at a very fair rate, and we shall be all eyes on the 4th of January.

# New Spanish Tariff.

Correspondence of The Tribune. HAVANA, Sunday, Dec. 22 A Royal Ordinance has introduced a Revised Wariff, published here on the 28th inst.

ARTICLE I Augments the duties upon all articles of foreign importation 14 % cent (which with the 4 % cent addition is of Nov. last, makes \$54 % cent upon the chief articles of our production 1.

ART. II. Increases 1.7 the impost upon national imports.

ART 111, Increases the export duty upon each box of Sugar 55 cents; makes now \$75 (cent \$9\$ box.

ART. IV Tocreases 25 cents upon each quintal of Leaf Tobacco exported

coexported
V. Iocreases 25 cents upon every thousand Cigars,
g 75 cents & thousand export duty.
VI. Spanish Flour to pay 1-7 additional to the duty

now paid VII. This extraordinary exaction will continue in force

By instruction of the Board of Directors of the Royal Treasury here, the application commences for imports on the 1st Feb. for vessels arriving from all American ports, excepting the Plats, Brazil and other points south, for which the 1st of April is given, and from Europe allowed to the 1st of March.

Goods in deposit, withdrawn for consumption, will be subject to the same duties, at and after the period above designated. The increase on exports will be effective from

the 1st of Jan For the better comprehension of dealers and to facilitate the exaction upon national commerce, the impost will be 1 percent. direct upon the Cus-tom dues, as equivalent to the 1.7 addition, and apon Spanish flour 25 cent per bbl

The usual 1 per cent, upon the total of the Cus-tom exaction still retained.

The character of Gen. Concha is well, but briefly written, in his own order, unconsciously, which

bears date the 19th inst. which is every way worthy of the source from which it emanates. He will be, himself, all that he intimates is necessary in a servant of the Government, and he will require from his subordinates the performance of their duties upon the same elevated ground. As fast as corruption or illegal exaction, though it be hydraheaded, is demonstrated to him, it ceases to bewithout effort other than waving simply the just hand.

As ever, yours, 9, 9, 0, 0. As ever, yours,

The Constitution and Fugitive Slaves ... No. IV.

What is the EXECUTIVE AGENCY contemplated in the Constitution for the capture and delivery of fugitives from Slavery? This is a practical question of no minor importance. Does the Constitution confer power on the Federal Government to enact laws and establish tribunals for the reclamation of slaves? Does it address itself to the Legislatures of the respective States? Does it authorize a slave catcher to seize any man he may choose to claim as his slave, and without legal process carry him into bondage! The last of these questions supplies its own answer. No one in his senses will pretend that the slavehunter is to be Judge and Jury in respect to the legal reality of his own claim. He is to present his claim, and abide the award of some competent tribunal.

Where, then, is lodged the legal and judicial power of this strange work? Is it with the Federal Government, or with the respective States? We are aware of the general doctrine, that it is the proper business of Congress to enact laws on this subject, and of the Courts and officers of the United States to carry them into execution. The Fugitive Slave Daws of 1793 and 1850 proceed on this principle. So far as we know, the correctness of the principle has not been generally called in question. Most of the objections urged against the recent law respect the constitutionality of its features, and not that of its source. It would seem to be very clear, that if it is the proper business of the General Government to catch runaway slaves by a legal process, then it is not that of the State authorities to do it. The work certainly does not belong to both; it belongs wholly to the one or the other if to the State then it. to the one or the other; if to the State, then it must be done by the tribunals and officers of the State; and so if to the General Government, then State: and so if to the General Government, then that Government must employ its own agents, and cannot confer jurisdiction upon Courts not created by the Constitution or laws of the United States. State Courts are not Federal Courts; neither can the latter do the work of the former. They have distinct provinces. Let there be no conflict in this business. Whoever undertakes to do it, let him do the whole of it. Hence, we renew the the question, Where is the proper agency for carrying, into execution the provision of the Constirying into execution the provision of the Consti-

1. The nature of the provision itself points to this agency/ unless it be otherwise expressly provided for in the Federal Constitution. Its design is to fasten the bondage of Slavery upon the victim, although he may flee from one civil community to another. The States are distinct community at the other as a whole forming a federa. munity to another. The States are distinct communities, although as a whole forming a federative republic. As communities, they are perfectly independent of each other, except in those respects which bind them together as one nation. The laws of South Carolina have no more authoriby in Massachusetts than the laws of England. These distinct communities, in forming this Republic, make an agreement, and insert it in the bond of union, that a slave escaping from the one to the other shall not be discharged from the bondage of Slavery, but shall be delivered upon claim of his master. This is the agreement, and upon its very face is manifest the agency of its execution, unless otherwise provided for in the terms of the compact. It belongs to the States, t is their business to catch fugitive slaves, unless it is their business to catch fugitive slaves, unless the people have assigned the duty to the General Government. Suppose that two nations should stipulate by treaty to deliver fugitive slaves, the one to the other, then the act of delivery in each case would be that of the nation into which the slave from the other had made his escape. Precisely so is it in the nature of things in respect to this compact between the people of the respective States. Its execution is clearly State action, and not national, unless made the letter by an express grant.

2. The terms of the provision itself manifestly points to the azency of the States, and not that of

2. The terms of the provision itself manifestly points to the agency of the States, and not that of the general Government. To show this, let us transcribe the clause: "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." What is this? A grant of legislative rower to Compress in the premises? Nothing of of the party to whom such her view of legislative due." What is this? A grant of legislative power to Congress in the premises? Nothing of the kind is expressed or even hinted at. The only parties referred to are the States, between the control of the compact. To m it is obviously a clause of compact. whom does the provision speak, when it declares that the fugitive into "another" State shall not, that the fugitive into "another" State shall not, "in consequence of any law or regulation THERE-is" be discharged from such service or There-Clearly to the State; it forbids the State so to exclearly to the State; it inconsists exists at our ercise its sovereign power as to emainipate the Slave; it makes any law or regulation contemplating this result unconstitutional; it is a restriction upon the legislative power of the State. In this restriction is not the slightest grant of concess, or even a reference to this power to Congress, or even a body in the remotest sense. The clause declares that the the Slave shall be de-By the party already body in the remotest sense. The clause declares that the Slave shall be delivered up. By whom? By the party already described in the compact—the State into which the fugitive has oscaped. The State is to pass no laws discharging the fugitive, but is to deliver him up on claim, Ac. This is the natural and obvious interpretation of the provision. Had it been the design to commit the act of soizure and delivery to the Federal Government, nothing was more easy than to have added a qualifying clause expressive of such a dusign. If the framers had in view Federal legislation in respect to the delivery, they have not only not given the slightest him to this effect, but have constituted the provision so as to presume the opposite. It is worthy of remark, as adding to the force of this argument, that whenever the Constitution brings the power of Congress or that of the State to view, so as to qualify the one by the other, is does so in express. of Congress or that of the State to view, so as to qualify the one by the other, it does so in express terms. In Article 1, Sec. 4, Clause 1, it is Provided, that "the times, places, and manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or after such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators." Here we see e relative position of the two authorities, not by the relative position of the two authorities, not by inference, but in express words. Again, in Article 2, Sect. 2 and 4, it is provided that each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, the Electors of the President; but this is modified by adding, that "Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors and the day on which they shall give their votes. — But for this addition in express words Congress. would have no legislative power in reference to the subject. And so again in Article 4, Sec. 1, it is provided that "full faith and credit shall be given in provided that the hubble acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof. Here again a grant of power to Congress is brought to view by express words, but for which it would have n legislative power in the premises. Thus we see that when the framers of the Constitution meant to confer power on Congress, they inserted ex-press provisions to this effect. When they meant press provisions to this effect. to limit or quality the legislative power of the States, they took the same course. This resulted B desire to create a general government s equipped for national purposes, and at the same time preserve the sovereignty and inde-pendence of the States. Hence a provision of pendence of the States. Hence a provision of compact between the people of the respective States, containing no qualifying clause bestowing power upon Congress, does not bestow such power. This rule of interpretation is authorized by the very face of the Constitution. It is strengththe very face of the Constitution. It is strength-ened by the fact that in the amendments to the Constitution, Articles 9 and 10, we have an ex-press denial of all powers to the Federal govern-ment, except thus a which are ent, except those which are enumerated.

shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people." "The powers not dele-gated to the United States by the Constitution. nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." Where then, is the legislative There is none—none on its face—none by the remotest suggestion. It does not appear from the

numeration in the Constitution of certain

provision that there is any such body. It says provision that there is any such body. It says nothing about what Congress may ormay not do; it is wholly confined to the States, imposing a restriction and an obligation in specified premises. There was no difficulty in bringing the power of Congress into the clause, if the design was to do so. It not having been done, we infer that it was not intended. not intended.

Another circumstance goes to strengthen this inference. The provision in the parties it contemplates, is the exact parallel of the two clauses of the same section which immedia ely procede it—
The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all
the privileges and immunities of citzens in the
several States "Congress has no power to legisseveral States. Congress has no power to least late in respect to this clause. It is a compact between the people of the several States, and to be carried out by State legislation. If it be violated by any of the States, the proper remedy is to bring an action in the Sapreme Court of the United States, to test the constitutionality of the State law. "A person charged in any State with treason felowy or other crime, who shall flee from son, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on de mand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime. This is acleuse of compact, binding the State authorities to surrender, the one to the other, facilities from justice. Has Congress any legislative power in the premises? Not a particle. No such power is conferred either by the clause itself or in any other of the Constitution. Immediately following is the clause in respect to fugitives from following is the clause in respect to useful as a Slavery. Has Congressible any legislative power? Just as much as it has in respect to ingitives from justice, and no more. There is as much evidence of a grant of power to Congress in the one case as in the other, and no evidence of the grant in either case. It seems to be forgotten that the continuous properties that the continuous properties are considered in the feel of the case. in either case. It seems to be torgotten that while the Constitution bestows power on the Federal Government, it contains many provisions which are not bestowments of power, but clauses of compact between the people of the respective The clauses in respect to citizens, fag-States. The clauses in respect to citizens, ingitives from justice and fugitives from Slavery, are manifestly of this character. The necessity for the insertion of such clauses of compact existed in the fact, that in the bosom of the nation there were separate and independent sovereignties, to be united so as not to interfere with each other, or to be interfered with by the latter. The constituents of several Republics were to be constituted into one nation; in doing which they created specified national powers, and pledged their faith to seech other by clauses of compact in respect to the hed national powers, and pledged their faith to each other by clauses of compact in respect to the action of the State authorities. The clauses in respect to fugitives from justice or Slavery belong to this category, and not to that of national power. So they appear upon their face. Not to protract this number we pause, designing to recuragain to the same question. Human Rights.

# By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune,

Later from California.

New-Orleans, Sauriay, Dec. 21.

The Philadelphia brings news from California to the 15th November. Cholera is increasing throughout the country. The fire at Sacramento City destroyed property to the amount of \$50,000, including four hotels.

Arried at San Francisco—Ships Massachutte, Shekerie and Garriada all form New York.

setts, Shakspere and Gertrude, all from New

## The Steamer Pacific at New-Orleans.

New Oblians, Salurday, Dec. 23.

The steamship Pacific has arrived here from Chagres with 300 passengers and \$70,000 in gold

### Official Confirmations.

Official Confirmations.

Washington, Salurday, Dec. 28.

The following official confirmations have taken place: J. M. Jones of San José, Judge of the Southern District of California; J. L. Pettigreu, District Attorney, South Carolina; Hugh O'Neal, District Attorney, Indiana; Allen A. Hall has been appointed Superintendent of the Construction of the Custom House and Marine Hospital at San Francisco.

### Death of Ex-Governor Plumer.

Ex-Governor Plumer died at Epping, New Hampshire, on the 23d December, aged 92. H was the sole surviving member of the Convention which framed the first Constitution of Hampshire.

# Desperate Murder and Attempted Robbery.

Desperate Murder and Attempted Robbery.
Boston, Saurday, Dec. 25.
Yesterday at noon, George Hayward, the dépôt
master at Limcoln, Mass. caught a robber breaking into the dépôt, and laid hold of him; the robber, however, got away, and as Mr. Hayward
was pursuing him he turned and shot him in the
groin and made his escape. Mr. H. died this
morning. The name of the robber is Justin Caroy of this City, an old offender. He has been
tracked to Bedürd Woods, on his way to Canada
unchably. A large force are in pursuit of him. probably. A large force are in pursuit of him.

# The late Storm-Melancholy Loss of Life.

Bosros, Saurday, Des. 21.

A schooner supposed from Plaladelphia, loaded with coal, was driven on shore on No Man's Land sear Holmes Hole on Monday last and broke to pieces, all her crew being drowned. Five bodies have been washed on shore.

The proprietors of the Boston Journal anounce their intention to issue a Morning Edition on and after New Year Day. The Journal is an excellent newspaper, and deserves a large return-

THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES -The number of two millions, a tolerably large army— number of two millions, a tolerably large army— Pennsylvania has a greater number of enrolled millitia than any other State, which shows that as the above number is, all those capable of bearing

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SEVERE WEATHER IN VERMONT -- The Low Courier of Friday says: We learn from a traveler who came from Burlington and reached Groton Junction last evening, that the train of cars in Junction last evening, that the train of cars in which he left Burlington Monday morning, did not reach Rutland, of miles, until 12 o'clock Wednesday night. They were three days and a half on the road. The engine on Monday night froze up, having exhausted its wood and water, near the Middlebury Station. While unscrewing the hose between the tender and engine, to prevent its bursting from frost, the driver was noticed to less back, as ifto rest, which rest was the lethargy of death, for it was ascertained that he was freezing. He was with great exertion carried to the nearest house, put into cold water and thawed out. During the night the ladies stayed in the cars without a fire, wrapped up in mats and such apparelling as could be found. The storm on the west side of the Green Mountains is represented as being tremendous, as well in the effects of the as being tremendous, as well in the effects of the wind as the perfect avalanche of snow which fell, and the chilling frost that followed.

and the chilling frost that followed.

THE WHALE FISHERY—The New London
Chronicle states that the whale ships of that city
are returning with rich cargoes. All vessels which
have made trips to the Northern Seas have been and have made not only prifitade but short voyages.

THE FATAL WRECK AT PLUM ISLAND.—The Newburyport papers of Friday give some further particulars of the fatal shipwreck of the schooner Argus, at Plum Island, at noon of Monday last. The Argus left Frankfort a week ago, under the command of Capt. Ellard Crocket, of Searsport. command of Capt. Ellard Crocket, of Searsport. He was obliged to put into various places on account of the weather. The body of the young man found on the beach proved to be John Somers, a native of Scotland, is years of age. Yesterday, Mr. Payson and Mr. Thomas G. Dodge wentdown to secretain the fate of the others. They found to ascertain the fate of the others. They found, about three-quariers of a mile below the wreck, among the bushes where he had taken shelter, among the bushes where he had taken shelter, the body of a stout man, and brought it up to the Court House. The Captain identifies the body as that of Henry Murphy, who was 33 years of age. He undoubtedly lived several hours after having reached the shore, from the tracks which he made, and the efforts to shelter himself among the bush and the enerts to shelter minself among the bush-es. They found tracks of another whose body will probably be found farther along. The bodies of James Holt, Benjamin Hanson and James Kel-lam, have not yet been found.

# CITY ITEMS.

CONSTRLLATIONS OF THIS SEASON.-The Newark Daily Advertiser, after remarking that at no time of the year do the constellations possess the splendor as at the present season, proceeds thus : "Standing" with our faces toward the South. where the 'Whale' is culminating, we see the white light of Lyra' fading in the West, with the 'Great Bear' at no great distance. But it is at the East that the sky is gemmed with the most sparkling jewels of the night. The Pieiades' lead on the host of constellations; 'Aldebaran' in the 'Hyades' follow close behind. Then comes the glorious 'Orion,' supported on one side by 'Capella,' and on the other by 'Procyon,' and the 'flashing Sirius,' the largest and most effulgent of all the heavenly myriads. Thus the gorgeous procession advances, till morning planet ushers in the dawn.

Some time since the members of the Eighth Co. N. G. Capt H C. Shumway commanding, sent to the National Lancers at Boston, a copy of the well known engraving of the encampmen 7th Regiment at Camp Schuyler, near Albany. The engraving was accompanied by a very complimentary letter, superbly engrossed. On receiving the picture the Lancers sent to the Eighth Company a letter of acknowledgment, which does honor to the corps both as gentlemen and as soldiers, and which the Eighth Co. have had framed and hung in a conspicuous place in their armory. The Lancers have in preparation and will seen present to the seventh Regiment, a superb stand of regimental colors, the design embroidered on blue silk. This will be (we understand) the first courtesy of the kind which has Aid Kelly presented the following Resolution, which was adopted, viz.

Resolved. That the cross walk corner of Bayard-at, and the Bowery be laid under the direction of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies.

EXPORTS

The Finance Committee presented a report in favor of refunding to the Truitees of the Reformed Prestylerian Church in Twenth at Sus 07-100, amount paid in error for tax of year, 14st, which was adopted on a division, viz.

Afternative—Aid Dodge, Wood, Oakley, Chapman, Kelly, the President, Aid Smith, Ball, Havs, Miller, Shaw, Cook, Bard, Britton, Delamate—15.

The Finance Committee presented a Report in favor of remitting personal tax of 1ra Todd for the year 1819, which was adopted on a division, viz. Afternative—Aid. Dodge, Wood, Oakley, Chapman, Kelly, the President, Aid. Smith, Ball, Haws, Miller, Shaw, Cook, Bard, Britton, Delamater Frankin—16. ever been tendered to any of our City corps by a company of any other city, and will, of course, be of corresponding interest. The day of presentation has not yet been fixed, but we understand the ceremony will come off early in the New

We learn that the well known speaker, Dr. Schnebly, has been invited to address a mass meeting of the friends of Temperance on the 1st. of January, 1851, at Poughkeepsie. A grand rally is expected on the occasion.

Ball, Haws, Miller, Shaw, Cook, Bary, Britton, Delamater Frankint—18
The Chairman of the Committee on the Croton Aguadact Department of the Board of Aldermen and of the Assistant Aldermen presented a Resort on the subject on an examination of the arcsunts of the Crottor, Aquadact Department for the year commencing on the first day of November, 1869, and ending on the Sist day of October, 1959, which was ordered on the and directed to the printed. The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Silns presented a Report in favor of building a buildhead on exterior city line. North River as far down as Troy-sit and filling in behind the same from Ganaevoort 10 Troy six, with a Resolution therefor, which was adopted on a division, viz. Altimatice—Ald, Griffin Dedge, Wood, Okiesy, Chapman, Kelly, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Haws, Miller, Shaw, Cook, Bard, Britton, Delamater and Franklin—17. The congregation "Sharray Tiffila" of Wooster st. New-York, has granted their respect. ed Minister, Rev. S. M. Isaacs, leave of absence or three months, for the purpose of his visiting Great Britain and the Continent of Europe. We earn that the Rev. gentleman will leave New. York in or about the last week of January

The Excelsior Society of Milwaukee all Sons of New York) will celebrate their anniversary on the 21st inst. Gen. Rufus King is the

The Independence Guard, Capt John T. Cairns, commanding, contemplate giving an exhibition Drill and Ball at Niblo's Theater on the 27th of the coming month.

The Sunday School of the Norfolk st. Bapist Church had an exhibition on Friday evening, which was exceedingly interesting. The spacious house was thronged, and the exercises passed off n a spirit which was in the highest degree gratifying to the Superintendent and Teachers. A repetition was called for, and in compliance with generally expressed wish, the exhibition will again take place on Friday evening next.

FIRE.-Dec 29, 1 A.M.-Fire discovered in No. 548 Pearl st. Extinguished before much damage had been done.

# Clearances of Vessels from the Ports of the

United States.

The total Tunnage of the Clearances from the ports of the United States for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, as appears by the Report of the Register of the Treasury, was 4,361,002. The total number of Vessols was 18,195-of which 8,379 were American and 9,816 Foreign. The tonnage of those cleared in New York was 2 149,-200, the number of American vessels being 3010; of foreign 3693.

The States of Kentucky, Missouri and Delaware are without clearances. From California, 180,128 was the total tonnage

being 623 vessels-of which were foreign, and 303 American. The figures for 1850 compare with those of 1849

as follows

| * Out it is                     | Foreign                              |   | 728,214                   | 1,675,709          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------|
| the aggre                       | nnage of C<br>egate forel            | alifornia, 180,12<br>gn ani Americ<br>ce of   | an this yes               | ar<br>am 4,180,874 |
| Showing a                       | falling off t                        | his year of   | ******                    | 218,559            |
| The num computed Carwa Men, Ame | rease of forther of men with last, w | perican tunnage, and boys clearly as as as follows: \$50. Total (2.88): 3,265-16,733. 3,265-284; 2,262-89,18. | ng as crew<br>IS1<br>109, | 9. Total.          |
|                                 | •                                    | 195,071,  | STATE .                   | 305,054            |
| Boys<br>Total tid               | a vent as a                          | Ves130,771<br>6,097<br>bove   | 195,371                   | 198,928<br>6,126   |
| Doct                            | rease this y                         | ear   | 9,185 men                 | and boys           |
|                                 | -                                    |   |                           |                    |

### Perilous Voyage of the Steamer Ohio-Farther Particulars. The Baltimore Patriot contains a full account

of the late disaster to the steamer Ohio, from the pen of Brantz Mayer, Esq. of that city, who was a passenger. We gather from this statement a lew additional particulars

few additional particulars:

On quitting the port of Havana, it was soon noticed by those skilled in marine life that the Ohio was but badly prepared to encounter the risks of a Winter approach to our northern shores. Her single operative engine was, in all likelihood, unequal to the task of encountering the violent storms along those coasts, and her frail masts and light sails could afford but a siender protection if she were forced to "lay to," or if her engine proved useless on a lee shore or in the open sea. However, all went airly and prosperously until last Sanday night, when the breeze, which had all day been freshening, rose to a violent gale, in the midst of which the engine stopped on its center, and the ship broached to in the midst of the teemendous sea that had been already raised by the

storms along those coasts, and her freil mass and lights sails could afford but a slender protection if she were forced to "lay to," or if her engine proved uscless on a lee shore or in the open sea. However, all went fairly and properously until last Sunday night, when the breeze, which had all day been freshening, rose to a violent gale, in the midst of which the engine stopped on its center, and the ship broached to in the midst of the tremendous sea that had been aiready raised by the violent wind. Skillful seamanship immediately rescued her for the moment, but from that hour until the 25th of December, the Ohio was forced to "lay to" under the scantest sail, and to bear the brunt of the horricane.

Her immense size made her unmanageable by canvas. She lay like a log in the trough of the sea, rolling between the walls of the waves that inwered on either side of her and threatened her immediate destruction.

Sad as was the plight of the gallant ship from these events, she was destined to encounter anothere daigner. On Tuesday morning it was an nouncedshift she had sprung sleak, and that the rising water had extinguished the thres benefit and active the content of the content of the energies of the passengers, who man fully organized in bands under the charge of General Benjamin C. Howard of Baltimore, and from that morned until she passed Capie Henry, the Ohio was gined the morning of the 25th. This is but a brief and hasty summary of the dangers encountered by this noble ship. There were several lady passengers on board the Ohio, but throughout the perist their noble fortitude encouraged and nerved all who were in a condition to labor for the vessel's safety.

A complimentary correspondence passed at sea on Christinas Day, between the passengers and Lieut. Cond'g Scheanck.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Adjourned Meeting of the Board of Aldermen. Official. | Fripay, Dec. 27, 1859. |
Present—Morgan Morgans, Esq. President; Aldermen Griffin, Dodge, Wood, Oakley, Chapman, Kelly, Smith, Ball, Haws, Miller, Shaw, Cook, Bard, Britton, Delamiter, Franklin and Concklin
The Minutes of the last meeting were real and approved.

al Cook-Petition of the Trustees of the Methodist

ing West-ing to the Special Committee on the subject of water ing West-ing.

By Ald Ball—Petition of Robert M. Grant and othe saking for relief from assessment in the matter of repairing sidewalas in Christopher-st. between Blecker a Hidson six, on the ground that the work has not be done in accordance with the contract, which was referr to the Street Commissioner.

Ald Haws presented the following Resolution, which was adopted, viz.

Resolved, That Luddowst, from Division at to Rivingtonst, be repaired as soon as practicable, under the direction of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies.

Ald Kelly presented the following Resolution, which was adopted viz.

adopted.

A Communication was received from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, and also a planfor a building for the use of the Military, corner of Elm and White-sis, which was rederred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

A Communication was received from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies in relation to extending the new City Hall in the Rosunda in the Park, with plans for the same, which was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

pules.

A Communication was received from the Street Comsistener, with a resolution and ordinance to fence vacant son the N. E. corner of the sy and 22d st. which was opted on advision, viz. Afternative—Aid. Griffin, Dodge, out. Oakley, Chapman, Kelly, the President, Aid Smith, II, Haws, Miller, Shaw, Cook, Bard, Britton, Delamater, of Franklip.

and Frankilt.

A Communication was received from the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps on a Report from the Board of Assistants on the subject of increasing the salary of the Clerk of Tempkins market, which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Officers.

Franking-18.
Aid Kelly moved that when the Board adjourn, it was natiourn to meet on Monday, 50th had at 50 clock P. M.

adjourn to men to which was carried which was carried. On motion, the Board then adjourned. On Total ENTINE, Clerk.

Or same—To concur to remit personal tax of Thos. S.

Henry. Adopted.
Of same—To concur to remit personal tax of George W.
Rose. Adopted.
Of same—To purchase well and pump of Terrence.
McGuire. Adopted.
Of same—To purchase well and pump of Jerrence.
McGuire. Adopted.

OFFICIAL | Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Of Committee on Police—To pay bill of Dr. B. W. Bodd, s amended. Adopted by the following vote: Adematice— The President, Assistant Aid, Judson, Haley, McCarthy, Borce, Barr, Crane, Kip, Saminis, Sands, Rogers, Dean-12. Negative—Assistant Aid, Ackerman, Francis, Smith and Ward—4. Ward-4

By Ald Britton - Petitrions.

By Ald Britton - Petitrions of Thomas Suffern and others, for the construction of a sewer in Pearl st. from John to Fullon at ... which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Law Department.

The Board then adjourned to Samuday afternoon at \$\bar{\text{a}}\$ From the minutes, RICHARD SCOTT, Clerk.

Present—OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Eag. President in the Chair: Assistants Ald. Judson, Haley, McCarthy, Boyce, Barr, Webb, Ackserman, Crame, Francis, Kip, Sammis, Sands, Ward, Rogers Deain, Alvord.

By Asst. Ald. Crane, of W. Rodefelt, to be released from tax. To Committee on Finance.

Of Finance Committee of Fancies.

Of Finance Committee,—To concurt to grant petition of S.

S. Hinner relative to a portion of an old road. Adopted,
Of Committee on Wharves.—To concur to extend pior 20,
N. R. Adopted by the following yout: Affirmative—Haley,
Boy C. Barr, Webb. Ackerman, Crane, Kip. Sammis, Sanda,
Ward, Aluey.

for the extension of the limits probabiling the storage of gunpowder below sell-at.—which was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

By Aid. Reity—Petition of James Kelly and others, for
the extension of the Russ parameter—which was referred
to the Committee on Streets.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor in
relation to a proposition of Professor Robert Hare of Palladelphia on the subject of removing dead animal substances from the city.

Aid. Wood moved to lay the same on the lable, which
was lost by a division, viz. "Affinative.—Aid. Wood.

Ball—2. Neparise—Aid. Griffin, Dodge, Oakley, Kelly, the
President, Aid. Smith, Haws. Miller, Snaw, Cook. Bard.

By Aid. Ball—Petition of Willet Coles to be appointed a
Commissioner of Deeds, which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Officers.

By Aid. Chapman—Petition of George Birbeck Ir. and
others, praying for widening of Weatst, which was referred to the Special Committee on the subject of videning West-st.

By Aid Ball—Petition of Robert M. Grant and others.

By Aid Ball—Petition of Robert M. Grant and others.

By Aid Ball—Petition of Robert M. Grant and others.

By Aid Ball—Petition of Robert M. Grant and others.

By Aid Ball—Petition of Robert M. Grant and others.

By Aid Ball—Petition of Robert M. Grant and others. Ward, Alverd.

Of same - To concur to build a pier foot of 26th st. N. R. Adopted, by the following vote: .fifrmative - Haley, Boyco, Barr, Webb, Ackerman, Crane, Kip, Sammis, Sands, Ward,

Of same.—To build up bulkhead between 25th and 25th sts.

5. R and pier foot of 25th at E.R. Adopted by the following vote: Affirmative—Haley, Boyce, Barr, Webb, Ackernan, Crane Kip, Sammis, Sanda, Ward, Alvord.

Of same—To build and extend, to exterior line, piers 43, 5. C. 19, 50, pier foot of Barrow at and pier 52, N.R.—Reserved, back.

Report of the Figure 3 care of all per 3, N. R.—As retrieved the Figure Committee on the communication of the Commolier relative to the amount to be raised by tax for the year 1931, together with an ordinance providing for the appropriation for said year. Also the graft of a law to raise money by tax for 1851. Concurred in by the following vote: Affirmative—The President, Assistant Ald Judacon, Haley, McCarthy, Bovce, Barr, Webb, Ackorman, Crane, Francis, Smith, Kip, Sammis, Sands, Ward, Dean, Of Committee on Wharves, &c.—To concur to advertise for estimates to remove pier fast of Chambers-st N. R.—Adopted

or estimates foremove her host of Chambers 1. N. R. Alopted
Of Committee on Police—To concur to pay bills of Dr.
Boardman. Alopted by the following vote: Afternative—The President, Assistant Ald. Judson, Haloy, McCarthy, Boyce, Barr, Webb, Acherman, Crane, Francis, Smith, Kin, Saminst, Sands, Alvord.
Of same—To concur to refund Thes. Stevenson, Captain leih Ward Police \$25, paid by him. Adopted.
RESOLUTIONS
By Assistant Ald. Crane—That Barrow—st. from Hudson—the lighted with gas. Adopted.
By same—That gap in buildhead between 13th and 14th sis. N. R. be filled up, and in case owners of lots in front refuse to indemnify for expense, legal measures be taken to recover it. A dopted.

firse to indennify for expense, legal measures be taken to recover it. Adopted.

By Assistant Aid. Barr.—That \$10 each be paid John Fowler, Jr. and John I Doane, for sorvices in their cospective onless. To Committee on Salaries, &c.

By Assistant Aid. Ward.—That it be referred to the Committee on Ordinances to report as to the expediency of il-censing Express wagons, &c. Adopted.

By Assistant Aid, Judson.—That the pavement in Rectors! from Broadway to Westell be repaired. Adopted.

FROM Boan OF ALDERMAN.

Report of Finance Committee to refined tax to Church in 12th-st. Concurred in.

Of Committee on Wharvos, &c.—To build building in behind the same, viz. from Gansewoort to Troy sta. To Committee on Wharves, &c.

The Board then adjourned to Monday afternoon at \$5 o'clock. From the minuter. RICHARD SCOTT, Clark,

#### LAW COURTS. Court Catesnan-This Day .- Superior Court

Nos. 20, 135, 85, 149, 34, 88, 141, 100, 177, 102, 193, 95, 159, 57, 73, 2, 138, 8, 22, 30, 145, 74, 9, 173, 139, 178, 187, 184, 201, 203, 205, to 212. SUPERIOR COURT-Before Judges Duer, Mason

and Campbell—Decisions.—John Nicholson, et al., vs. David Leavitt and John W. Leavitt and others.
—Bill dismissed with costs.
Samuel G. Orden, administrator, Sec. vs. Wm.
B. Astor and others.—Accounts opened in certain particulars and a reference ordered to take and control accounts appear.

state the accounts anew.

Henry E. Davies, et al., assignee, &c. vs. Junb
Crane and others—Bill dismissed as to all the de-

tendants except Crabtree and Rockwell, against each of whom a decree is made for 1-16th of the loss claimed in the bill, with costs, and a reference

loss claimed in the bill, with costs, and a creek so ordered. Costs of the defendants who have succeeded to be paid out of the assigned estate.

John Brooks, Jr. and others, vs. Joseph Lavence and others.—Nonsuit set aside, and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event of the suit.

SUFREME COURT.—A writ of habeas corpus was issued on Friday to the Marshal, returnable at 10 clock or Saturiay, before the General Term of

issued on Friday to the Marshal, returnable at 10 o clock on Saturday, before the General Term of the Supreme Court. Precisely at 10 o clock, Judgos Edmonds, Edwards, and Mitchell, the three Judges of the Court, enteted and took their seats.—Judge Edmonds immediately inquired if there was any business before the General Term, and forthwith rejoined: Adjourn the General Term to the first Monday in January. The Marshal, we believe, was not present, but one or more of the Counsel for Henry, were. Judges Edwards and Mitchell then left the Bench, and the Special Term went into assisten. of Tompkins market, which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Officers.

PAPIES FROM THE HOARD OF ASSISTANTS.

A Report of the Committee on Roads in favor of albering the grade of 12d-as the west the 3d and 4th-avs. which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

A Report of the Committee on Police in favor of paying medical till of Dr. Charles II Jackson, which was referred to the Committee on Police in favor of paying medical till of Dr. Charles II Jackson, which was referred to the Committee on Police in the subject of inviting the members elect of the next Legislanire to visit this tilly and its insulations, was returned by said B and non-concarred in.

Ald Wood mered to lay the same on the table for the purpose of taking up a recolution passed the Board of Assistants, appointing five members from each Board, to concention with his how or the Mayor to invite the members elect of the next Legislature to the City, was then considered.

Ald Oaker neved that the whole scheet of the next Legislature to the City, was then considered.

A report of the Committee on Law Department, in favor of sitopiting an ordinance changing the Assessors in the matter of regilialing 20d at between 2d and 3d avs.—which matter of regilialing 20d at between 2d and 3d avs.—which most paying the Mayor Miller Stany, Bard, Britton, Delamitor, Franklin—18.

Ald, Cakly moved that when the Board adjourn it will said.

Mitchell then left the Bench, and the Special Term went into session.

Special Term—Before Judge Edmonds.—Decisions.—Benj. J. Blankman vs. Esther Levy, administrativa, dec-Motion to amend complaint granted. Motion for costs denied.

Regnier Veghte, et al. vs. Henry Welles.—Motion to change place of trial denied, with \$10 costs, to abide event of the suit.

Charlotte Willoughbyvs. Richard Amos Thorp, et al.—Motion to vacate order denied, with \$10

t at .- Motion to vacate order denied, with \$10

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS-Saturday-Be

Court of General Sessions—Saturday—Be fore the Recorder and two Aldermen.—The Niles Conspiracy Case.—The Court were occupied during the day and until a late hour in the evening in listening to the summing up of counsul on either side. Mr. David Graham spoke at great length for the defense, and was followed by the District Attorney for the prosecution. The Court will charge the Jury on Monday morning.

| Official   Board of Assistant Aldermen.<br>STATED SESSIONFriday, Dec. 27, 1856.   | will charge the Jury on Monday morning.   |
|---|---|
| Present—OSCAR W STURTEVANT, Esq. President, in the Chair; Assistant Ald, Judson, Haley, McCarthy, Boyce, Barr, Webb, Ackerpan, Crane, Francis, Smith, Kip, Sammis, Sands, Ward, Rogers, Dean, Aword.  By Assistant Ald, Alvord—Of Seymour Matthews and others for a new Hose Co. in the 5th Fire District. To Committee on Fire Department.  By Assistant Ald, Ward—Remonstrance of Garret Storm and others against assessment for sever in 9th-av. and 121-21. To Committee on Law Department.   | Subscriptions received to The Daily Tribune.   Fairoxy, Dec. 27.   Yookers, N. Y.   1   Wailingford, Coon.  |
| Of the Committee on Reports.  Of the Committee on Riverts—To flag space i feet wide through sidewalk north side of Tibs between latav. and Av A. Adopted by the following vote Africative—The President, Assistant Aid, Haiey, McCarthy, Boyce, Barr, Webb, Ackerman, Crane, Francis, Smith, Kip, Samirs,   | Subscriptions received to The Semi-Weekly.  Friday, Dro. 27. New-Hampton, N.J. I. Richand, N.Y. Long Ridge, Conn. II. Newark, N.Y. Language, Mich. II. Gilbertsville, N.Y. University of Va. I.   |
| Sands, Ward, Rogers, Denn, Alvord.  Of same—To permit Harlem Railroad, Co. to continue branch line of rail traca from 4th-av to 300 feet on 25th-st. Adopted by the following vote: Afternative—The President, Assistant Aid, Judson, Holey, McCarthy, Boyce, Bairr, Webb, Ackerman, Crane, Francis, Smith, Kip, Sammis, Sand, Ward, Rogers, Dean, Alvord.  Of same—To disg sidewalts in 15th-st, between Avs. B and C. Adopted by the following vote: Afternative—The President, Assistant Aid, Haley, McCarthy, Boyce, Bair, Webb, Ackerman, Crane, Francis, Smith, Kip, Sammis, Sands, Ward, Rogers, Dean, Alvord.  Of same—To colicur to regulate, grade, set curbstone and guiter-stones, and dag sidewalts in 70th-st, between 3d | Subscriptions received to the Weekly Tribuno.   FRIDAY, DEC. 27.  |
| and 4 bays Adopted by the following vote Affirmative — The President, Assistant Aid Halley, McCarthy, Boyes, Barr, Webb, Ackerman, Grane, Francis, Smith, Rip, Sammis, Sands, Ward, Rogers, Dean, Alvord.  Of the Finance Committee—To concur to reduce tax of 1848 on Odd-Fellows' Hall, Adopted.  Of same—That petition of H. Wohlurs and F. Lieling, for correction of tax, he referred to Supervisors. Adopted. Of same—To concur to remit personal tax of Sameiologod. Adopted.  Of same—To concur to remit personal tax of Thos. S.   | Single Subacriptions from enrious Post-Offices     PaiDay   Dic 27   Massachusetts   3     New-York   10 Vermont   4     New-Jersey   3   Rhode-Island   2     Otho   4   Connecticut   4     Temesace   New-Hampshire   5     Fiorida   1   Ulinols   1     Penrsylvania   3   Indiana   1     California   1   Wisconsin   1     California   1   Wisconsin   1     California   1   California   1 |
| Henry Adopted   | CAPT. FRENCH'S CALIFORNIA COMPANY A   |

CAPT. FRENCH'S CALIFORNIA COMPANY.—A Fatal Fight.—The San Antonio Western Texan costains information of an affray between Parker H French, the famous foreing deals designed. contains information of an airray between Parker H French, the famous forging draft drawer on Howland & Aspinwall, and a portion of those composing his party, at Carlites, a small mining town in Mexico, about 200 miles from El Paso. At that point some of French's party determined on separating from him, and proceeded to take possession of some of the mules claimed by French, the opposite party supposing their right to be as good or better than French's, and they being, for aught we know to the contrary, correct being, for aught we know to the contrary, correct in their views. French refused to yield up the animals: the others selzed them, when French and some of his friends fired upon them. A grand row then ensued, in which French's right arm was completely shattered, and one of his adherents, a Wr. Harris, who formerly carried expresses from San Antonio to El Paso, was killed. Mr. Shepherdson, formerly a school-teacher in San Antonio, was killed on the side of the party opposed to French. Several were wounded on both sides, whose names were not learned. On the termination of the row, French remained in possession nation of the row, French remained in possession of the spoins.

ACCIDENT ON THE CHARLOTTE (N.C.) RAIL-ROAD.—The cars that left Columbia on the 2th on the Charlotte Road, with twenty passengers, had just entered the treatle at Elkin's Mill, dishad just entered the treatic at high sain, his-tant ten miles, when something was discovered wrong. The engine halted, when two ends of the cross-trees gave way, precipitating the train thirty feet. All the passengers were more or less injured. Gen. Erwin's arm was dislocated and his forehead cut. Nicholas Gibson, Dépôt Agent at Winnsborough, and an infant of Mr. and Mrs. Powell died from contusions. A servant of Mr. Lyles was drowned. The breaklock to the front wheel of the hind truck had become detached, from some unknown cause, and lodged in front of the wheel of the iron rail, and was the cause of the cars being thrown from the track